

Saudis Credit Islamic Law With Keeping Crime Rate Down

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

RIYADH — At high noon on Nov. 4, as thousands of worshippers poured out of the Jamia Mosque, a black police van carrying a man and woman drove into the empty parking lot outside the mosque and stopped next to a piece of cardboard placed on the pavement.

Ali Falieh and Mowvira Sabie stepped from the van, blindfolded and with their arms bound behind them. They walked unsteadily toward the cardboard and the man who waited there — a muscular former slave of Ethiopian descent who carried a double-edged sword. He would earn about \$350 that day for severing their heads.

According to Western observers and newspaper accounts, the crowd stood shoulder to shoulder, pressing in toward the police lines. Men in white robes, fathers holding the hands of children, a salesman with two hunting falcons perched on his leather wrist band, all clustered together, silent and expectant. From a nearby tower an amplified voice boomed, invoking the name of Allah and reciting the sins of the murderers Falieh and Sabie.

Fifteen years ago, when they were in their 20s, they had robbed and killed a man. But the victim's eldest son had not reached the age of consent and was not allowed to approve the death sentence or offer forgiveness, which would have earned them their freedom under Islamic law. So they had waited in prison for the young man to grow up and make his choice. Now the eldest son had become an adult and he had decided: They would die.

Fakieh, the man, was the first to kneel and bend on the cardboard, as though in prayer. According to the accounts, the executioner's assistant jabbed his ribs with a sharp stick. Falieh's body jerked upward in response just as the curved sword swung down.

The crowd watched wide-eyed but made no sound. Moments later the glistening sword, held by the executioner like a woodman's ax, struck again, and Sabie, too, was dead. A doctor stepped forward to confirm the obvious. Two attendants tossed the two heads and two bodies on a stretcher, placed it in an ambulance and drove off. The crowd drifted away. Islamic justice had been carried out.

Saudi Arabia is the world's only country whose legal system is based entirely on the *sharia*, the body of Islamic law. The Saudis have no constitution. The *sharia* is a system of checks and balances, compassion and harshness. Little understood or studied in the West, its punishments — public beheadings, amputations and floggings — are often dismissed as nothing less than a medieval form of barbarity.

To this criticism, the Saudis have a quick response: The tough penalties are a deterrent that have made Saudi Arabia probably the most crime-free country in the world on a per capita basis. "If there is a safer place anywhere, I don't know of it," says the well-traveled commerce minister, Soliman Solaiman.

According to government statistics, there were only 14,220 major and minor crimes committed in 1982 in Saudi Arabia, a country of seven million people. In comparison, Los Angeles County, also with a population of seven million, recorded 159,662 arrests for felony crimes in 1982. Misdemeanor arrests totaled 339,837, and there were 4,151 murders committed.

The most common crime in Saudi Arabia was theft, accounting for 30 percent, followed by the consumption of alcohol, 22 percent; and burglary, 20 percent. The crime figures included 97 premeditated murders and 31 suicides. Foreign workers were responsible for 35 percent of the offenses, the Interior Ministry says.

"The implementation of the *sharia* has gotten a bad press in the West because it runs counter to our trends of thought," said Frank Vogel, an American lawyer

and Fulbright scholar who is studying Islamic law for a doctoral degree. "We treat morality and behavior as an individual matter. The Saudis treat them as social matters that are the responsibility of the entire society."

"Why is the *sharia* effective? Because there's basically no crime in Saudi Arabia," he said. "In the United States, how many women are raped each year? How many people are killed? How many billions of dollars are spent on burglar alarms and anti-crime devices? So here they cut off a few hands of guilty people and avoid these horrors. Can you really say that makes them barbaric and us civilized?"

No one has proved conclusively that there is a direct relationship between Saudi Arabia's harsh penalties and low crime rate, just as no one has proved that the use of the death penalty in the United States deters capital offenses.

Critics offer other possible explanations: Most Saudis are rich and one is poor, they are religious and moral and believe the Koran, the Islamic holy book, when it says one should not drink, steal or commit adultery. The Saudis — members of the predominant Sunni branch of Islam — are also a tribal people with communal bonds, a society that believes in the sanctity of the family and the inviolability of the home.

Sharia translates in Arabic as the road to a watering place, hence the path of God. It differs fundamentally from Western law in that it is not, in theory, man-made; it is divine, based on Allah's revelations to the Prophet Mohammed in the 7th century and on Mohammed's sayings. Since it is not case law, judges are not bound by precedent or the decisions of higher courts.

Under the Saudi system, anyone suspected of a crime is usually arrested immediately and required to make a statement without a lawyer being present. Investigations are carried out by the Ministry of Justice, which recommends whether to prosecute. During the inquiry, suspects remain in prison, jammed into cells where 60 or more people may be held. But, unlike in the United States, little violence occurs in Saudi prisons.

Judges in Saudi Arabia are recruited by the Ministry of Justice from the top law school graduates and are widely respected for their incorruptibility. They alone decide guilt or innocence and punishment. Their courts are generally closed to all but the accused's family, and no counsel is present at the proceedings. There is no jury, no bail, no writ of habeas corpus. Under Islamic law, suspects can be held for months, even years, while investigations are under way.

Despite this, many Westerners are impressed with the general fairness of the system and the discretion used in meting out punishment. All sentences must be personally approved by the king, and no more than about a dozen executions a year are carried out. A guilty verdict is rendered only if there is a confession or there are two male witnesses to the crime. If there is the slightest doubt, judges reduce the charge to a lesser offense.

Anyone found to have falsely accused a chaste woman of adultery gets 100 lashes, 20 more than for consuming alcoholic beverages. Whippings — administered in public, as is all punishment — are designed to humiliate, not maim. The victim remains clothed, his skin is not to be broken and the flogger swings a supple, cane-like stick with only the lower part of his arm.

Punishment, as in most societies, is based on retribution — or as the Koran says, "a soul for a soul, an eye for an eye, a nose for a nose, an ear for an ear, a tooth for a tooth" — and on fear. Amputations, the Koran says, "will be a disgrace for them in this world, whilst in the next a terrible punishment awaits them."

WORLD BRIEFS

Sharon Rejected for Zionist Position

JERUSALEM (AP) — The World Zionist Organization's governing council rejected Ariel Sharon, the Israeli former defense minister, for a top job organizing Jewish immigration to Israel on Wednesday.

The council vote was 59-48 against Mr. Sharon, with one abstention and five delegates not participating. Mr. Sharon had no immediate comment. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had strongly endorsed Mr. Sharon for the position, but his candidacy was opposed by some American Jewish leaders and by moderate Zionist groups.

Some opponents said that Mr. Sharon lost credibility when he was reprimanded last year for failing to prevent Lebanese Christian militiamen from killing hundreds of Palestinian refugees in two Beirut camps in September 1982. Other opponents said that his appointment would damage Jewish immigration to Israel. Mr. Shamir, however, told the World Zionist Organization's convention Tuesday that opposition to Mr. Sharon would smear Israel with responsibility for the refugee massacres.

U.S., Honduras Plan New Maneuvers

WASHINGTON (WP) — The United States and Honduras will conduct new large-scale military exercises in Honduras beginning in June, just three months after the scheduled end of the current joint maneuvers known as Big Pine II, Pentagon officials say.

The future exercises, which like Big Pine II are intended to apply pressure to the leftist government of Nicaragua, are still being planned, and officials on Tuesday stressed that details and dates may still change. They said the new exercise will be similar in scope to Big Pine II, which has involved more than 5,000 U.S. servicemen at a time, and is likely to last several months. The size and duration of the joint maneuvers are extraordinary for the Defense Department, whose joint exercises in other parts of the world rarely last more than three weeks, and they are having the effect of establishing a long-lasting U.S. military presence in Honduras.

Turkish Cypriot Again Urges Talks

NICOSIA (Reuters) — The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, on Wednesday renewed his call for a resumption of talks on a settlement for divided Cyprus but strongly criticized the Greek Cypriot majority for refusing to negotiate.

Mr. Denktash reiterated proposals made Jan. 2 for Nicosia International Airport and the city of Famagusta, closed since Cyprus was split by the 1974 Turkish invasion, to be reopened under United Nations supervision.

The Greek Cypriot government, internationally recognized as the legitimate Cyprus administration, rejected the proposals and refused to negotiate until Mr. Denktash withdrew independence declared by the Turkish Cypriots in November.

Chadli Re-election Seen in Algeria

PARIS — President Bendjedid Chadli of Algeria is expected to be re-elected unopposed for a second five-year term Thursday, in an election that appears to be more of a plebiscite.

The election is a foregone conclusion because the president, who succeeded the late Houari Boumediene in February 1979, was unanimously nominated by the congress of the ruling National Liberation Front in Algiers last month and Algeria is a one-party state.

The president, who is known as Colonel Chadli, the name he adopted during the Algerian war of liberation against France, commanded the western military region when he was chosen to succeed Boumediene.

Vatican Talks Set Over Beagle Dispute

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile will meet with Vatican officials in Rome on Jan. 23 for "the conclusive phase" of negotiations in the Beagle Channel territorial dispute.

The announcement said that Argentina and Chile have "significantly narrowed" their differences and that they have agreed to hold the meeting "to give further weight to negotiations."

In January 1979, Pope John Paul II agreed to mediate the dispute over several small islands in the channel, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war. Wednesday's announcement said that the pope has "deemed convenient the activation of the conclusive phase of the negotiations with the elaboration of a final treaty." This suggested that two countries were near a final accord on the sovereignty of the islands.

Iran Warns U.K. Over Sales to Iraq

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi of Iran attacked Britain on Wednesday for allegedly selling chemical weapons to Iraq. He warned that "hostile policies" will not go unanswered.

Mr. Moussavi's comments were made at a cabinet meeting, and reported by Tehran radio. They followed allegations in the Iranian press concerning reported British sales of chemical weapons to Iraq, which has been at war with Iran for more than three years.

Tehran radio quoted Mr. Moussavi as saying: "We have received information that chemical weapons that have been used against our forces were placed at the disposal of [the Iraqi president] Saddam Hussein's regime by the British government. In general, the British government has followed a hostile policy toward the Islamic Republic since the revolution, and we warn all imperialist enemies of the Islamic Republic that their hostile policies will not go unanswered by our nation."

Schools Reopen Throughout Tunisia

TUNIS (Reuters) — Schools and universities were reopened Wednesday throughout Tunisia for the first time since rioting during the first week of the year.

The curfew imposed during the rioting was reduced from eight hours a day to six hours. But the state of emergency remaining in effect, and tanks and soldiers with fixed bayonets remained on guard at strategic points.

The Tunisian press displayed some tension over Sunday's sabotage of an oil pipeline near the Libyan border. Diplomats said the government was worried about the attack and implied that the pipeline had been blown up by Libya.

Giscard Denies Oil-Scheme Cover-Up

PARIS (IHT) — France's former president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, on Wednesday denied allegations made last week by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his prime minister, Raymond Barre, had covered up details of an unsuccessful oil-prospecting project.

In a televised interview, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that details concerning the so-called "sniffing aircraft affair" were available from officials and from Elf-Aquitaine, a state-controlled oil company that was responsible for the project. He said that after watching a demonstration of equipment to detect oil from the air, he wrote a report the next day in which he described the plan as "entirely negative."

But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also defended Elf as having "done its job" by experimenting with new methods of exploring for oil and gas. He termed Mr. Mauroy's statements at a news conference Jan. 2 as "false and untrue!" He said he would provide more detailed information in a radio interview on Sunday.

For the Record

Four masked and armed bandits kidnapped Bruno Adami, 30, the son of a wealthy Italian surgeon and businessman, near Mantua, Italy, the police reported Wednesday. There was no immediate word on any ransom demand, but the police said there was no doubt that it was a kidnapping for ransom. (AP)

The Soviet government announced Wednesday the appointment of Yevgeny Sizenny, 52, as minister for the meat and dairy industry. Mr. Sizenny, the party chief of the Bryansk region, south of Moscow, will replace Sergei Antonov, 73, who was minister for 18 years and reportedly retired for reasons of health. (Reuters)

Foreign Minister Giacinto Andreotti of Italy left for the United States on Wednesday to confer with President Ronald Reagan and top administration officials. Mr. Andreotti is scheduled to meet Secretary General Javier de la Cuesta of the United Nations in New York before going to Washington. (Reuters)

Vernon Walters, the U.S. special presidential envoy, met Wednesday with President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and announced that what was meant to underline "the importance which the United States gives to Tunisia's independence, territorial integrity and security." (AP)

A bomb exploded Wednesday in an office block in the Spanish Basque city of Bilbao, causing serious damage to a steel company office. Injuries, police said. No one claimed responsibility for the blast. Basque separatists have carried out frequent bomb attacks against businesses that refuse to pay "revolutionary taxes" extortion money. (Reuters)

Correction

The wrong photograph was run with the Business People column in Wednesday's editions. The photo printed was of David Nussbaum, who was appointed a director of Charterhouse Japhet PLC, with responsibility for developing the London-based merchant bank's activities in Europe.

Israel's Economic Crisis Puts Shamir to the Test

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Yitzhak Shamir, who became Israel's seventh prime minister in October, is in the midst of his first serious test of leadership as he and his government confront the country's deepening economic crisis.

His new finance minister, Yigal Cohen-Orgad, is seeking to impose an across-the-board, 9-percent government budget cut on the other, reluctant members of the cabinet.

Economic austerity measures already in force are beginning to squeeze the public, causing labor unrest, strains within the fragile government coalition and an erosion of political support for the prime minister.

The coming weeks are viewed as crucial for Mr. Shamir as he seeks to gain control of the economy while holding his government together and avoiding demands for early elections.

Israel's economic troubles, although long in the making, have put a sudden end to the brief political honeymoon that Mr. Shamir enjoyed after replacing Menachem Begin. At the outset, Mr. Shamir appeared to be a relief to the tumultuous Begin years.

While Mr. Shamir told the country it would have to lower its standard of living as part of a recovery program, the effects of the first austerity measures imposed by his government were not felt immediately.

Syria Sends Note To U.S., Raising Lebanon Hopes

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has received a letter from President Hafez al-Assad of Syria that has given rise to administration hopes of breaking the stalemate in Lebanon, the White House said Wednesday.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the letter, received Monday, was in response to a letter from Mr. Reagan in which the U.S. president said it was an "opportunity time" to discuss the issues dividing the two countries.

Mr. Speakes declined to disclose the contents of Mr. Assad's letter. But he said that "We've seen hopeful signs — yes, we do see an opportunity" to improve relations.

The ice was broken between the two countries when a Democratic presidential aspirant, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, went to Syria as part of successful efforts to persuade Mr. Assad to free Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr., a Navy flier shot down in a raid over Syrian positions in Lebanon on Dec. 3.

Mr. Speakes declined to say if Mr. Assad had indicated a willingness to see the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Donald H. Rumsfeld.



Avital Shcharansky, in Paris, holds up a letter she received recently from her husband, Anatoli. The Jewish dissident has been held in a prison near Moscow since July 1978.

Avital Shcharansky Sees Hope in Stockholm Talks

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

The finding was particularly surprising because Mr. Navon, a member of the Labor Party, has not been active in political life since leaving the presidency last spring. The Israeli public almost always expresses a decided preference for the incumbent prime minister when questioned by polling organizations.

As the head of a shaky coalition of six separate political parties and a handful of independents, Mr. Shamir risks defeat if he topples his government or leads to early elections if he pushes too hard for the budget cuts. Yet, if his government cannot agree on a clear program that will give Israelis hope for eventual recovery, its public support is virtually certain to dwindle even further.

Cabinet Votes Cuts

Key Israeli cabinet members approved budget cuts of \$800 million in a compromise Wednesday, United Press International reported from Jerusalem.

The finance minister cut the Social Welfare Ministry budget by only 6 percent instead of 9 and also settled for less in the Education Ministry. Israeli Radio said the measures still needed full cabinet approval.

will release him at the halfway point of his prison term, which they consider to be around the middle of January.

She said that senior U.S. officials indicated to her last year that Mr. Shcharansky might be released before the end of his sentence. A similar message was contained in a letter from the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, to Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, which was published in January 1982 by *L'Humanité*, the party's daily newspaper.

Some Western diplomatic sources have speculated that there may be plans for an exchange involving the release of an unidentified Soviet official held in the West.

Mrs. Shcharansky said her husband's release might be expedited by talks in Stockholm between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and Western officials including the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

Mrs. Shcharansky, 32, last saw her husband at a Moscow airport on July 5, 1974, the day after their wedding. She flew to Israel and was assured by Soviet officials that her husband could join her.

This never happened, of course, and he was arrested and imprisoned in March 1977, she said. "I have been fighting for him, like a soldier, ever since I left."

Although she settled in Jerusalem, Mrs. Shcharansky said she spends about 80 percent of her time traveling. She has received promises of help from many world leaders, including U.S. President Ronald Reagan and President François Mitterrand of France.

Huge Amounts of Aid For Armies, Economies Urged for Latin America

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON. — As expected, the Kissinger Commission on Central America recommended Wednesday an economic aid program of \$3.4 billion and "significantly increased" military assistance for the region. Both forms of aid are tied to observance of human rights and democratic procedures.

Accepting the panel's report from the chairman, Henry A. Kissinger, President Ronald Reagan said he hoped it would convince Congress of the need to put forth a program that will achieve the report's goals.

The panel's members "of the loyal opposition," mentioning the labor leader, Luis Kirkland, and the Democratic politician, Robert S. Strauss, for helping to produce "a consensus recognition of the urgent nature and the complexity of the crisis in Central America and the implications for our fundamental interests."

Much of the commission's 132-page report, the product of five months of work, had already been leaked to the press.

Its report views the Central American situation in a context of East-West confrontation. It argues that urgent U.S. action is necessary on the economic, social, political and military fronts at the same time, not only because U.S. neighbors are suffering but because vital U.S. interests are at stake.

"Whatever the short-term costs of acting now, they are far less than the long-term costs of not acting now," the report said. "We are challenged now in Central America. No agony of indecision will make that challenge go away."

The panel of 12 reached what several members called a surprising degree of consensus on that basic finding and on the 41 recommendations of the report, cautioning that despite the filing of exceptions by eight members, including Mr. Kissinger, they were in fundamental agreement.

Among the recommendations are the following:

- An emergency stabilization program of \$400 million "to buy time" should be approved at once and spent mainly on construction of housing, roads, bridges and other projects. There should be an immediate conference of U.S. and Central American leaders on economic plans.

Congress should fund a five-year economic aid program of \$6

billion in cash and program assistance and \$2 billion in guarantees, credits, insurance and other incentive measures, more than doubling current U.S. aid levels.

- The seven nations of the region and the United States should set up a Central American Development Organization that would distribute balance-of-payments support loans. Run by a U.S. board chairman and a Central American executive, the organization would administer about a quarter of the U.S. aid and could be joined by other contributing nations.

Access to aid would be conditioned on continued progress toward defined political, social and economic goals, the report said, including "the protection of personal and economic liberties." These conditions, according to commission critics, were designed in part to exclude Nicaragua.

- "Significantly increased levels of military aid as quickly as possible" should go to El Salvador, but the aid "should, through legislation requiring periodic reports, be made contingent upon demonstrated progress" toward free elections; freedom of association; the establishment of the rule of law and an effective judicial system; the end of the killings by the so-called death squads; and vigorous action against those guilty of crimes."

The same approach should apply to Guatemala, where "military assistance could become necessary" but human rights abuses have been "unacceptable," the commission said.

The report said that Nicaragua must be aware that force remains an ultimate recourse.

It said that "the United States and the countries of the region retain this option only as a course of last resort and only where there are clear dangers to U.S. security."



CLOSE SHAVE — A Canadian-owned DC-3 cargo plane crashed about 50 yards from homes in the St. Louis, Missouri, suburb of Bridgeton, shortly after takeoff Monday. Investigators, who said they suspected that the wrong fuel had been put in the plane, praised its two pilots, who were badly injured, for directing it away from the houses.

Damages Reinstated in Silkwood Case

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON. — The Supreme Court on Wednesday reinstated a \$10-million award won by Karen Silkwood's children against Kerr-McGee Corp.

The justices, by a 5-4 vote, reversed a decision that had thrown out an Oklahoma jury's award to Silkwood's estate as an impermissible conflict with federal regulation of the nuclear industry.

The Supreme Court said that there was no impermissible conflict between the state and federal laws. The decision, however, leaves Kerr-McGee free to challenge the amount of the award in lower courts.

A trial jury in Oklahoma said Kerr-McGee should pay Silkwood's three children \$500,000 in actual damages and \$10 million in punitive damages. The jury also awarded \$5,000 for Silkwood's

contaminated belongings that had to be destroyed.

The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had overturned the punitive damage award after ruling that the federal government's exclusive regulation of radiation hazards preempted a punitive damage award based on state law.

On Wednesday, a narrow majority of the Supreme Court said the appeal court was wrong.

The court also disagreed with the Reagan administration, which had entered the Silkwood case to argue that awarding punitive damages conflicted with federal laws that impose civil fines for nuclear safety violations.

Joining Justice White's opinion were Justices William J. Brennan, William H. Rehnquist, John Paul Stevens and Sandra Day O'Connor.

Mr. Levine, Democrat of California, said the committee has suggested that Mr. Wick call each person who was recorded and ask whether he or she would object to release of the transcript.

"These documents should be made public so the press and public will have the opportunity to analyze why" Mr. Wick was taping the calls, Mr. Levine said. "When the USIA director is recording conversations without people's permission, you've created a situation where the stuff ought to be available for public scrutiny."

Sources familiar with the transcripts said they contain no evidence of wrongdoing and few embarrassing statements, as USIA officials have maintained. "There's nothing in those papers that's going to hurt or embarrass anyone," one source said.

But USIA officials reportedly are reluctant to release the material to sources.

for several reasons. Sources said agency officials believe it would be an invasion of privacy to publicize private conversations with Mr. Wick's friends and associates, some of whom are not public officials.

Mr. Levine said this was "an interesting position to take when these people's privacy was invaded by the USIA director doing the taping."

Mr. Wick left Tuesday on a trip to Central America. No decision on release of the transcripts is expected before his return next week.

Kuomintang to Pick Chiang

United Press International

TAIPEI. — The ruling Kuomintang party decided Wednesday to nominate President Chiang Ching-kuo to a second six-year term as its candidate in the March 21 election, party officials said.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

And the Death Squads?

Presented with a dish of broccoli, the child in the famous New Yorker cartoon pushes it away, declaring, "I say it's spinach, and I say the hell with it." That seems to be President Reagan's view of any required certification of human rights progress in El Salvador. Before his own Kissinger commission formally presented its report, a White House spokesman had said that Mr. Reagan was "inclined" to reject its recommendation on certification.

Robert Strauss, a Democrat on the commission, finds this run to judgment "amazing." It is also bewildering. The president presumably appointed this distinguished bipartisan commission to create a basis for general understanding and support of U.S. purposes in Central America. The commission cannot improve the chances for consensus when unpainable ideas are repudiated in advance.

Certification was never truly effective, because neither Congress nor the administration was prepared to cut off aid essential to preventing a guerrilla victory. But if certification was ineffective, it was hardly unimportant. It sprang from revulsion over U.S. complicity in

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

gruesome killings by right-wing death squads. It symbolized doubts as to Mr. Reagan's willingness to end that complicity. It attest to a genuine, bipartisan conviction that the war against guerrillas could never be won if "our" side condoned the massacre of civilians and the subversion of democratic reforms.

Only after three years did the Reagan administration denounce the death squads. Tardily but creditably, Vice President George Bush went to San Salvador with a list of suspected offenders to be exiled or arrested. Three officers were reassigned abroad and a murder suspect was detained. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam cites these modest gains as proof that Mr. Reagan's quiet nudge is more effective than the public report card of certification. Mr. Dam's optimism is premature; perhaps also pre-emptive. Those Salvadorean steps were taken just as the administration prepares to ask Congress for an additional \$100 million in military aid for El Salvador — and just before the Kissinger commission report was coming out, spinach and all.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wick's Good Apology

That was a good and gracious apology that Charles Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, offered on Monday for his telephone-taping adventures. Mr. Wick now concedes that the taping of some of his phone calls, without notice to the callers, was an unfair practice, an invasion of his callers' privacy and something that "can lead to other, more dangerous practices." Although his purpose was simply "to extend the reach of my own memory, never to threaten or humiliate others," he said, "it has become quite clear to me that in trying to be meticulous about my own managerial tasks I frequently ignored the potential impact on others."

Mr. Wick also acknowledged responding to early press queries about the tappings with "misinformation" — on account of "my anxiety and faulty recollection" — and he offered his regrets for that, too.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Even Homer Laughed

Scholars are again disputing why Homer often called the sea "wine-dark" when anybody not in his cups can see that it isn't. One school holds that the Aegean does sometimes turn the color of claret, justifying poetic license. Another says that the wine in ancient Greece, when mixed with sufficiently alkaline water, may have turned sea-blue. Hateful as it is to resolve so elevated an argument, we must bring both schools a little closer to earth.

"The Iliad" and "The Odyssey" are each thousands of lines in length. In the days before human memory capacity was reduced by the advent of writing to its present few kilobytes, these epics could be stored in a single head. Its owner would be much in demand to recite them at parties. Now there is a problem with long poems. Even when listening to such high-

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Toward Starvation in Nigeria?

If financial support were withheld from Nigeria, the immediate sufferers would be its foreign suppliers. The country's problem is not massive foreign borrowing, like Mexico's or Brazil's, but simple inability to pay for recent imports of goods and services. It has been obvious for some years that Nigeria would never be able to pay for imports on the scale which it has got used to, and which have been made to look cheap in Nigerian terms by the overvaluation of the naira.

Far worse, for a decade and more Nigeria's population has been growing even faster than its food production has been dwindling. Food imports, once a luxury, have become a necessity, on the back of domestic development policies and exchange rate policies that might have been designed to drive its peasants off the land. By delaying the economic reforms that the Shagari government had begun and by undermining the goodwill that the previous move toward democracy had earned Nigeria, General Buhari and his friends may condemn very large numbers of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen to starvation.

—The Economist (London).

UNESCO: 'Rights of Peoples'

As in the case of the United Nations, [UNESCO's] charter commits its members to support basic human rights. What has been pursued by the agency for the past five years or so is "the rights of peoples" — a euphemism for upholding the supremacy of the state over

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR JAN. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Four Guillotined in France
PARIS — For the first time in several years the guillotine accomplished its mission in France [on Jan. 11]. Four times the knife fell and the leaders of the band of criminals of Abel Pollet paid for their crimes of murder and robbery. The news of the quadruple execution at Béthune (Pas-de-Calais) had spread through the countryside. With the appearance, after three executions, of Abel Pollet, the expectation of the crowd reached its apogee. Shouts of "A mort!" burst forth. Abel Pollet stopped, turned his head towards the crowd and shouted boisterously: "You gang of cowards! Down with bigots!" The accomplishment of justice roused the crowd to delirium.

1934: Counting Ions, Timing Light
WASHINGTON — When a cosmic ray bangs into a molecule of air the molecule smashes into small pieces. The pieces become charged with electricity and then the scientists call them ions. In the Carnegie Institution is a machine which sucks in air and ions, expels the former and counts the latter, 24 hours a day. The ion counter is expected to provide some exceedingly valuable information. Meanwhile, the business of measuring the speed of light is an even knottier problem. Dr. Robert A. Millikan and other scientists have been trying to measure light's speed in a sealed tube one mile long. Nearly every time they compute the figures they get a different answer.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Associate Editor

Let's Try A Modern Approach

Jorge I. Domingo

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — In principle, everyone supports the efforts of the Contadora group — Colombia, Peru, Venezuela in Central America, Panama and Castro, in the United States, and the American government. The Contadora meeting here in Panama showed the principals are unlikely to be won over to workable policies. The Contadora proposals are consistent with what President Marcos wants. He believes that he has earned and supported enough Cuban and Marxist-Leninist dice to make people of El Salvador a larger imperialistic play. A Cuban group proposes additional assistance to the Sandinistas. He should stop. He is the Nicaraguan government in power that must be supported. Cuban support, Cuban proposal of all forms, and an end to that country.

If Mr. Reagan can't figure out what is happening after the Contadora defeat, the defeat of the guerrillas and the overthrow of the government, reality, however, implies that the Contadora proposals were only to bring about what it seeks. A more sensible way of looking at what is happening is that the government, in the degree of internal rebellion, would not fall if the external support were cut off. The guerrillas also have external backing. The support they receive is not secondary, and they will be defeated easily if a large portion of the Salvadoran army defects to U.S. support that helps the guerrillas.

Other Contadora proposals likely to bring about countermeasures open to administration open to countries would a support to anti-Sandinista help to consolidate the revolutionary government. Propose the withdrawal of advisers from El Salvador to U.S. military forces.

The Salvadoran army — it will make victory by the revolutionaries more likely. There is no doubt that the United States is involved, and it is there any U.S. administration that these Contadora proposals is a more moderate alternative. Retain the foreign aid, but distinguish among its proposals and set aside only some of them through Contadora and its allies and the United States and its allies will change verifiable pledges not to support the overthrow of any government in the region. Nicaragua would also agree that some strategic or conventional weapons would not be deployed in Nicaragua.

This alternative proposal amounts to a coalition of government against rebels. It would also not guarantee the continuation of all existing governments.

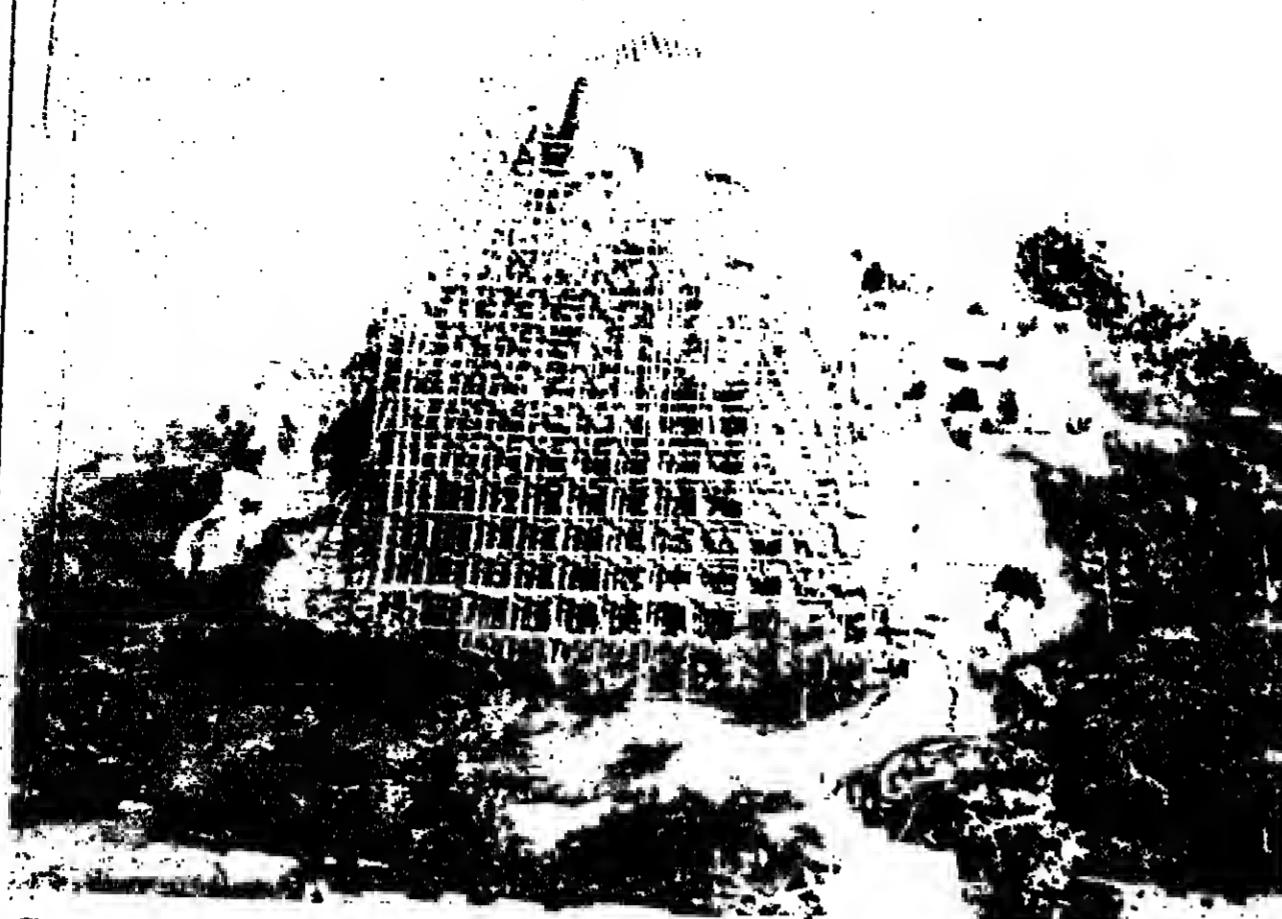
That is not the best outcome region ruled largely by tyrants. But such an approach would reduce the violence and the risk of increased involvement of powers. It would cut off aid to insurgents but allow the government of both Nicaragua and El Salvador continue receiving support.

Why should either side accept? Because, rightly or wrongly, both sides see external support for the foreign leftists as the most destabilizing factor in the region: The United States and its Salvadoran allies most disturbed and threatened foreign leftist support for the Nicaraguan guerrillas, while the Nicaraguans are threatened by outsiders for anti-Sandinist fighters.

Negotiations toward some form of Central America are possible, preferable to a deepening war of external support for the region's problems. To end them will require peace.

Several Contadora proposals may be left. The Contadora process is in the long run. In the short term, more modest though imperfect, may be the best we can hope for.

The writer, professor of government at Harvard University, contributed article to The New York Times.



CRISIS COMES TO A HEAD — Work on a five-story-high bust of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines has been stopped because of the country's economic difficulties. Perched above a golf course near

the northern town of Baguio, the monument, begun in 1979, peaks over a wooden scaffolding that has been partially removed. The government in Manila has made no announcement of when the bust will be completed.

U.S. News Groups Push to Cover Military Actions

By Jonathan Friendly

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Prompted by restrictions on coverage of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, 10 major news organizations have asked the Reagan administration to affirm as a matter of principle that reporters will be allowed to cover U.S. military operations.

The groups, representing U.S. broadcasters, newspapers, magazines and news services, said Tuesday that they agreed there was a need to maintain military security and to protect troops.

They also said they could agree to limited restrictions, such as military censorship or delayed filing of reports, as long as journalists were not excluded from combat missions.

"Our society remains healthy and free primarily because our public has an independent source

of information about its government," they said in a statement to the White House and the Defense Department. "Preservation of this principle is essential to the proper functioning of our constitutional democracy and to our national well-being."

The statement urged congressional hearings on the issue of press access to combat. Just after the Oct. 23 invasion, individual congressmen protested the restraints, but no formal hearings have been scheduled.

The Pentagon said that Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger would have no comment because the issue was in the hands of a special panel that the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John M. Vesey Jr., is creating to study the issues.

Winton Sidle, the chairman and only announced member of the

panel, said he welcomed the news organizations' statement and was pleased that they have said they would talk to his group. He said he expected to begin hearings next month.

Mr. Sidle, a retired major general who is corporate spokesman for the Marin Marietta Corp., said the formation of the panel had been slowed because none of the news organizations would agree to name a representative as a member. They said membership on a government panel is inappropriate for news organizations.

Tuesday's statement was formulated by representatives of most major associations involved in news-gathering. These are the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Society of Magazine Editors, the Associated Press Managing

Editors, the National Association of Broadcasters, the Radio-Television News Directors Association, The Associated Press, United Press International, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, and the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi.

Military commanders, supported by Mr. Weinberger, buried reporters entirely during the first two days of the Grenada invasion and then permitted only partial access to the island for several more days. President Ronald Reagan and his top aides said they thought the practice had helped keep the operation a secret from troops defending the island and would follow it again if conditions warranted.

He was opposed then to the Chinese church's decision on its anti-imperialist, self-governing policy and was criticized by the church and stripped of his post as bishop, a spokesman for the government's religious affairs bureau said of Bishop Fan's 1958 arrest and imprisonment.

Released from jail and reinstated in his Baoding diocese, long a center of Christian missionary activity, Bishop Fan "stubbornly refused to accept" the establishment of what China calls the "Patriotic Catholic Church," the spokesman said.

Like China's Protestant church, which has proclaimed itself to be "self-evangelizing, self-administering and self-financing" and no longer missionary run, the Patriotic

Catholic Church ordains its own clergy and insists on its organization and doctrinal independence from the Vatican. It operates under strict government regulations.

Bishop Fan's case is similar to the imprisonment last spring of four Jesuit priests in Shanghai for terms of up to 15 years after the underground church mounted a serious challenge in 1981 and 1982 to

the government-sponsored patriotic church.

They were among a dozen Jesuits rounded up in Shanghai by police in late 1981 after they had begun openly holding services and leading pilgrimages that drew thousands of Catholics to a local shrine. More were reportedly arrested later.

The charges against all were roughly the same — maintaining

Bishop in China Gets 10 Years in Prison

Action Is Part of a Continuing Crackdown on Catholics Loyal to Vatican

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — A Roman Catholic bishop has been sentenced to 10 years in prison by the Chinese authorities because of his contacts with the Vatican. The action is part of a continuing crackdown on Catholics who remain loyal to the pope.

Bishop Joseph Fan Xueyan, 76, of Baoding, was found guilty late last year of "colluding with anti-Chinese foreign forces to jeopardize the security of the motherland," the state religious affairs bureau said Tuesday.

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the government-sponsored patriotic church.

The newspaper said that the United States had declared it was tightening up on the issuing of visas to Romanians.

Washington's aim was to build a large group of malcontents wanting to emigrate to the United States and who were thus hostile to Romania's Communist regime.

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Because of legal complications, the newspaper said, the United States has not yet issued any visas to Romanians.

Political and economic difficulties in Romania have led to a large number of Romanians leaving the country.

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SCIENCE

Navigation Aids Getting More Precise

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

THE quiet revolution in the navigation of planes, spacecraft and missiles is picking up speed as inertial guidance systems become smaller, cheaper, more versatile and more accurate, according to industry experts and scientists working in the field.

For a quarter of a century these "black boxes" have guided airborne objects with increasing precision. They have sensed, remembered and computed every movement, however slight, constantly checking actual motion against flight plans. The stakes have been high. In the Apollo program, even tiny errors in navigation would have sent the spacecraft far off course in its quarter-million-mile journey between the Earth and the Moon.

The heart of a guidance system used to be, and sometimes still is, a spinning gyroscope. But new technologies such as lasers and powerful computer chips are transforming the science of guidance. The Pentagon's new anti-satellite warhead, which rotates at 20 revolutions a second for stability, is guided to its target by a tiny internal ring of laser light that sorts out and defines the wavelike motions as the weapon spins through space.

Technical advances have not eliminated failure, as was demonstrated in December when one of three identical guidance systems on the space shuttle Columbia broke down. And, though human error is the prime suspect in the course deviation of the South Korean jetliner shot down over the Soviet Union in September, guidance system failure has not been ruled out.

But experts say ruggedness and precision are increasing as electronic circuits replace mechanical parts. "I don't think the possibility in terms of accuracy have been completely developed at all," said Dr. Charles Stark Draper, founder of a laboratory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, that bears his name and employs 2,000 people. "A lot of people have introduced a lot of new ideas. The kind of performance you're going to get will depend on the effort."

Not just a technical issue, the evolution of guidance systems is sometimes seen in a political light. In November the city of Cambridge voted on whether to ban research related to nuclear weapons, the primary issue being the Draper Laboratory, which designs guidance systems for many U.S. missiles.

CIRCUMSTANCES far less controversial than those of the nuclear era prompted the initial quest for precise guidance. In the late 1920s, airplane pilots sought a way

of learning their whereabouts while flying at night or in a cloud bank. At the time there were no radio direction finders.

The solution was to rely on inertia — the little tug a person feels whenever a car accelerates, for example, or turns a corner. Newton's first law of motion states that a mass, once set in motion, tends to remain in motion, unless acted on by an external force. In concert with this law, a gyroscope tends to keep its initial plane of rotation once set spinning. Its stability allows sensitive measuring devices around it to record changes in direction.

In 1948, Dr. Draper, working for the U.S. Air Force, combined gyro with simple computers and devices known as accelerometers, which measure changes in speed, to form the first true inertial guidance system. An important advance was that the gyro was "floated" in a viscous liquid so quick accelerations would not throw it out of whack. The prototype weighed two tons, and the system was later scaled down.

On its first flight, it guided an aircraft 500 miles (800 kilometers) in within a mile of its destination.

Two decades later, Dr. Draper's laboratory, an offshoot of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made the system that guided the Apollo capsule to a splashdown in the Pacific a quarter of a mile from a recovery ship. "It got to the point that they told the ships not to go to the exact spot so they wouldn't get hit," Dr. Draper says.

Today the cutting edge of guidance development is occupied by the laser gyro. Rather than relying on the forces of inertia, it measures changes in counterrotating beams of laser light that flash around in a tight circle. If the laser gyro turns a bit, one beam of light will travel slightly farther around the ring in a given instant of time, the other slightly less far. Differences in the time it takes the laser beams to travel around the ring add up to a precise measurement of the gyro's motion.

The advantages of laser gyros are numerous, according to scientists at Honeywell Inc., which makes ring laser gyros used on the Boeing 737, 757 and 767 jetliners. A conventional mechanical gyro works in dramatically different ways at different temperatures and takes some time to reach a stable speed. Laser beams, on the other hand, always travel at the speed of light.

About the size of a standard hard-cover book, a ring laser gyro also does away with the complicated system of mechanical gimbals that suspend conventional gyros and allow the gyros to remain level whatever maneuvers the vehicle might perform. Laser gyros can be strapped down to any handy surface. "They're cheaper, smaller and

weigh less than the old gimbal systems," said John Gautraud, a vice president of Northrop Corp., which makes guidance systems for the military.

At Litton Industries, one of the world's largest producers of inertial navigation systems, Joseph F. Caligari, a vice president, said the laser gyro might eventually be "transcended by newly emerging technologies, such as fiber optics, an even more advanced application of light energy to inertial navigation."

The current king of accuracy, however, is an esoteric creation for the military known as the electrically suspended gyro. At its heart is a hollow beryllium sphere, which has reference marks on its surface and is suspended in a magnetic cradle. Nothing touches it. Even air is removed from the housing in order to reduce friction. As the sphere spins, a beam of light is bounced off its reference marks and thus measures changes of orientation.

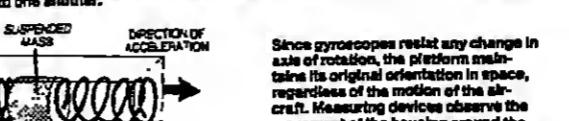
Robert A. Duffy, president of the Draper Laboratory, said the accuracy of all guidance systems would increase, both in military and commercial areas.

"There's no question. You can see these systems appearing on the more expensive executive aircraft," he said. "My own feeling is that we've not yet begun to see where it's all going to go. There's a lot more ahead. And whatever trends you see in the commercial area you can be sure are being led by the military."

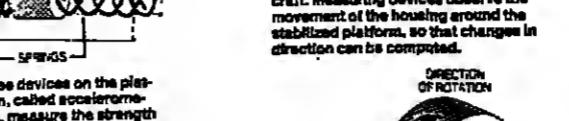
Such precision will probably increase. According to Dr. Kosta Tsintsas,

The Principle of Inertial Guidance

Inside a gyroscopic guidance system is a platform suspended on rotating joints, or gimbal, in such a way that it is free to move about all three axes. At the beginning of a journey, the platform is placed in an upright position and aligned toward the north. Longitude and latitude figures are fed into its computer, and the platform is stabilized in that position by three gyroscopes set perpendicular to one another.



Since gyroscopes resist any change in rate of rotation, the platform maintains its original orientation in space, regardless of the motion of the aircraft. Accelerometers detect the movement of the housing around the stabilized platform, so that changes in direction can be computed.



Three devices on the platform, called accelerometers, measure the strength of changes of velocity in three dimensions so that the resulting changes of direction can be computed over the passage of time.



ACCELEROMETER

NORTH-SOUTH GYROSCOPE

EAST-WEST GYROSCOPE

PITCH GIMBAL

ROLL GIMBAL

ACCELEROMETER

VERTICAL GYROSCOPE

STABILIZED PLATE

FRAME ATTACHED TO AIRCRAFT

SPRING

DIRECTION OF ACCELERATION

DIRECTION OF ROTATION

SUPERIOR

inferior

As the aircraft moves, the sum of the forces of change of direction and velocity is recorded to determine the distance and direction the aircraft has traveled since it started. Different devices detect motion by changes in light waves or often replacing mechanical gyroscopes.

Adapted from "Illustrated Science and Inventive Encyclopedia," R.R. Bowker, Publishers, 1977.

CURRENTS

Siberian Artifacts Linked to America

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet archaeologists have discovered convincing new evidence that the first inhabitants of North America came from Siberia, according to Tass.

The news agency said beads, charms and arrowheads discovered on the Kamchatka peninsula in the Soviet northeast were virtually identical to artifacts found in Washington state, but considerably older. Scientists believe the similarities are evidence that American Indians migrated to North America across an isthmus linking Siberia and Alaska. Tass said.

The Stone Age site under excavation in Kamchatka is the largest Paleolithic dwelling area discovered by Soviet archaeologists. Tass said it was more than 11,000 years old and covered more than 10,000 square meters (12,000 square yards).

New Fiber Gives Amputees a Better Fit

NEW YORK (UPI) — A substance developed for aeronautics and the space program, carbon fiber, has helped scientists produce a greatly improved, more comfortable and more flexible device to hold artificial legs in place.

The extraordinary strength of carbon fiber allows most of the socket into which an amputee inserts an artificial leg to be made of a flexible plastic instead of the rigid materials now in use.

Such sleeves distribute the weight of the wearer through the artificial leg the way a normal leg would. They also cover the spot where the artificial leg joins the wearer's. The new device is available only for people whose legs have been removed above the knee, but funds are being sought for development of a similar system for below-the-knee amputees.

Telescope Discovered a Teeming Sky

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — An orbiting telescope that used infrared light to scan space discovered 200,000 new stars and about 20,000 new galaxies before going blind last year. "We didn't dream the sky would be so rich and complex as it has turned out to be," said Nancy Boggess of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Scientists will be busy with data collected by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite, or IRAS, for "years and years and years," said David Black of NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California. "The mission exceeded all reasonable expectations and met even some optimistic ones."

The NASA report was made during a four-day conference sponsored by the University of Arizona. The \$80-million IRAS, a joint project of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, was put in orbit in January 1983. It was the first telescope to survey deep space using infrared waves.

Drought Foreseen in Sea Temperature

SYDNEY (UPI) — An Australian meteorologist says he has developed a method of predicting a failure of the annual monsoon rains on the Indian subcontinent that would give farmers and the government five months to prepare for the event.

Dr. Neville Nichols said his system predicted whether the rains would arrive by measuring changes in sea surface temperatures in the Indian Ocean north of Australia, near Indonesia. He said past rainfall and temperature patterns indicated that a cooler than average sea around Indonesia would be followed four to five months later by a dry monsoon season.

Dr. Nichols, who published his results in this month's edition of the journal Nature, has spent five years working on drought prediction. He said sea temperature gives the first clue that the Southern Hemisphere is about to enter the disruptive El Niño climate cycle, which has been linked with droughts in Africa, Australia and India, and heavy rains in the Americas.

Eruptions May Show Continental Drift

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (UPI) — Volcanic-like eruptions in the Soviet Arctic — the first ever verified — could help explain how the continents of Asia and North America drift, scientists say.

The eruptions on or near Bennett Island, 1,000 miles (about 1,600 kilometers) northwest of Barrow, Alaska, were first spotted by a weather satellite. It was the northernmost volcanic activity ever detected and the first documented in the Arctic Ocean, the scientists said.

"Although some scientists at the Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska tentatively identify the phenomena as volcanic, others are not so sure," Glenn Shaw, a scientist at the institute, said. "The one thing that makes it so puzzling is there is no doubt at all that enormous amounts of energy are being released."

Opossums Show a Memory for Toxic Mushrooms

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

THE young opossum sniffed warily at the mushroom that had been placed in front of him. Opossums love mushrooms, and the animal quickly chewed and swallowed the fungus, which, though not fatally toxic, contained a small amount of naturally occurring muscimol, a noxious chemical.

Moments later the opossum rid itself of the mushroom by spitting it up, making a wry face at the same time. And as long as many months later, when the opossum was confronted with the same species of mushroom that had made him sick, he associated the smell with the fruit. The scientists then removed the fruit, scratched its skin and returned it to the cage. Within 15 minutes the flies were acting strangely and two hours later they were all dead.

The experiment (and others using different insect pests), conducted by University of Georgia entomologists, revealed that the oil in orange peels shows promise of being a powerful all-purpose insecticide. A variety of tests with other species of hallucinogenic or slightly toxic mushrooms achieved the same results.

The experiments, conducted recently by Dr. Scott Camazine, a former research associate in the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior at Cornell University, revealed a number of new findings, including the following:

• The research showed that some mushrooms common in the northeastern United States, found

affect only humans, could also affect animals.

• The experiments also demonstrated that opossums could remember their aversion to a specific food substance that had caused unpleasant results as long as a year after their only previous encounter with it.

Dr. Camazine, using 18 species of mushrooms common in the northeastern United States, found

that *Agaricus bisporus* was one of the opossums' favorites. He compared the animals' response to *Agaricus bisporus* with their reactions to several more toxic fungi, and found that they acquired long-lasting aversions to the noxious species after only one or two samplings.

Because opossums forage at night and cannot see the mushrooms well, and because the animals do not feel or taste the fungi before accepting or rejecting them, Dr. Camazine reasons that they distinguish toxic from edible mushrooms by smell.

The researcher's findings, published in the current issue of the Journal of Chemical Ecology, note that opossums eat a variety of plant life and undoubtedly evolved their aversion-learning ability to protect them from toxic foods. Dr. Camazine also reasons that some mushrooms in turn, may have adapted to survive among fungus-eating insects by evolving "noxious compounds along with other cues, such as tastes, odors or colors, that help their would-be predators learn to avoid them.

The organization included 20 religious groups as well as organizations representing the aged, children, poor, blacks and Hispanics.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that he had "directed the members of our administration to examine closely the recommendations of this report and to determine what can be done to incorporate them in our policies."

The organizations included 20 religious groups as well as organizations representing the aged, children, poor, blacks and Hispanics.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that he had "directed the members of our administration to examine closely the recommendations of this report and to determine what can be done to incorporate them in our policies."

He said that "by reminding us that in this land of plenty, there can be no excuse for hunger," the task force had presented the country with a challenge.

"We will meet that challenge through public and private resources, and we will do so with intelligence, prudence and compassion," he said.

On Capitol Hill, Senator Robert Dole, Republican of Kansas, and Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California, announced that there subcommittee on nutrition would hold hearings Jan. 26 to consider the recommendations.

Senator Dole reiterated that he had reservations about the block-grant concept. Mr. Panetta said he found the task force's conclusions "disappointing" because they failed to acknowledge that the hunger problem was "worse than at any time in recent memory."

The chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, E. Kika de la Garza, Democrat of Texas, said: "There is not likely to be much support for the idea of folding all these programs into a block grant for the states."

He added: "What we fear is that the approach can be used so easily as a 'step toward phasing down' in eliminating many efforts in help those who are really needy, including the working poor."

Task force aides estimated that benefits would increase by about \$550 million in the first year due to the panel's proposed increase of food stamps available to recipients to 100 percent of the value of a "thrifty" food plan, an increase in assets a household may have and still receive food stamps and aid to the homeless.

They also estimated that new penalties for errors of more than 5 percent would cut outlays to the states by \$120 million to \$240 million, leaving a net increase in food-program outlays of at least \$300 million.

However, Robert Greenstein, administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service in the Carter administration, said the first-year increase would amount to only about \$30 million and that the increase for later years would be only \$170 million.

Jaycees chapters in Minneapolis and St. Paul began admitting women a decade ago, but the national organization moved to revoke the charters of these chapters.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis ruled last June that the First Amendment bars

Social Groups in U.S. Attack Hunger Report

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

gram and larger penalties for states where food-stamp overpayments exceed 5 percent.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1984

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Institutional Investors' Role in Rally Makes Salomon's Birinyi Skeptical

In recent stock market surge has been led by "smart money" big institutional investors — a unique phenomenon since the initial change of the bull market 15 months ago, according to Salomon Brothers' László Birinyi Jr. And that's what makes him skeptical.

"Individual investors had been first out of the chute taking advantage of the market's four rallies since then," he points out.

"The fact that institutions are in the vanguard now makes the rally suspect. They've been wrong throughout most of the bull market. When are stocks going to correct? That's been their dialogue since the first thrust."

Mr. Birinyi, vice president of equity-market analysis at the firm, calculates investment money flows in and out of New York Stock Exchange issuers by monitoring every day the Board's trades of more than 100 shares. On a 100-million-share day, about 60,000 trades are reviewed.

Opinion began dominating institutional thinking a week ago, he says, shown by "aggressive big-block buying at a premium over the last trade."

He says natural-resource companies are the focus of institutional attention, plus "Smoketech America" issues, such as steels — the type of stock that will benefit from a continued economic recovery.

"This is a rally that came out of nowhere," he adds. "No clues before it happened and none I can see in retrospect," a Salomon official says.

This is a rally that came out of nowhere. No clues before it happened and none I can see in retrospect, a Salomon official says.

Value Line, an advisory service, notes in its current Investment Survey that trading activity by institutional investment managers can have significant impact on the direction of the whole stock market. But it points out that "heavy institutional interest does not necessarily correlate with advancing stock prices" for individual issues.

Heading the list of institutional favorites during the 1983 third quarter, according to filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, were Diamond Shamrock, National Semiconductor and Esmark. For example, the percentage of National Semiconductor shares outstanding held by institutional investors climbed from 52.4 percent as of March 31 in 83.5 percent as of Sept. 30.

"Despite the relatively large influx of cash into these companies during the third quarter, the share prices showed little change," Value Line says. National Semiconductor's price, in fact, was the same on July 1 as Sept. 30. Esmark's was only 3.5 percent higher, and Diamond Shamrock's was up 11 percent.

Value Line Optimistic

Value Line reports that institutions — banks, insurance companies, investment companies and mutual and pension fund managers, for example — are widely believed to account for well over half of daily volume on the NYSE.

Value Line's 1984 forecast is that stocks on average for the year will trade at about 1,330, as measured by the Dow Jones industrial. Within the next three to five years, Value Line sees stocks "well over" 2,000.

Robert Frechette, publisher of the Elliott Wave Theorist in Gainesville, Fla., has advised subscribers to jump back into a fully-invested position in stocks.

Last Sept. 22, the long, complex cycles he follows had prompted Mr. Frechette out of the market completely. But now he sees Wall Street tracing out a "clear symmetrical triangle pattern" as of Jan. 4 that should keep the Dow from falling below 1,200 and should carry the average to "at least" 1,340.

"A thrust following a triangle is usually short and sharp," he says. "But it should be very profitable, with an increase in breadth for the first time in months."

Puncell Graham's William LeFevre thinks "amateur shorts" (as opposed to "professional" specialists and floor traders) for some of the market's recent rise. Shorting means selling a stock in the hope of buying it back at a lower price.

Mr. LeFevre says: "These shorts must have believed Doctors Doom and Gloom (two economists, Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers and Albert Wojanowski of First Boston) when they said interest rates were going to go higher. Thus, some of the recent huge volume on rising prices may have been the amateur shorts scrambling to cover — at, unfortunately for them, higher prices."

Stan Weinstein, editor of the Professional Tape Reader, sees the trend of stocks as its "most hopeful" in seven months and thinks that only a "few more pieces still have to fall into place" for the market's intermediate picture to become bullish again.

New stocks he is recommending are Advanced Micro Devices, Aluminim Co. of America, Amico, Carpinter Technology, Caterpillar Tractor, Comair, Copperwell, Cyclops GCA, KLA Instruments, Nucor, People Express, Tandem Computers, Teledyne and Teradyne.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 11, excluding bank service charges

Country	Per	Country	Per	Country	Per
U.S.	1.00	Switz.	1.00	Brit.	1.00
Australia	1.440	F.R.D.	1.2215	Denmark	0.8781
Bahrain	51.74	Malta	20.5825	Finland	0.5607
Belgium	2.086	Mauritius	4.4465	Iceland	3.2644
Canada	1.3925	Nicaragua	32.71	1.0000	1.0000
France	1.5972	Portugal	1.3944	1.0000	1.0000
Germany	1.7925	Romania	21.1956	2.379481	1.0000
Italy	1.7925	Spain	1.4485	2.3119	14.5238
Ireland	1.7925	Sri Lanka	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Japan	1.2111	Tunisia	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Latin America	1.3944	U.S.S.R.	0.715	0.6531	0.6404
Malta	50.79	Venezuela	0.8234	0.8173	0.8072
Monaco	1.2111	Yugoslavia	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Peru	2.0463	Zambia	0.8234	0.8234	0.8234
Portugal	1.3925	Zimbabwe	0.715	0.6531	0.6404
Switzerland	1.3925				
U.S.S.R.	0.7991				
U.S. Dollar	1.0000				
U.S. Euro	0.7979				
U.S. Franc	0.7954				
U.S. Yen	1.0000				
U.S. Pound	0.7939				
U.S. D.M.	0.7934				
U.S. Swiss Franc	0.7934				
U.S. Canadian	0.7934				
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U.S. French	0.7934				

NEW ISSUES DECEMBER 1983

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF MAJOR ISSUES AND THEIR UNDERWRITERS PUBLISHED IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

New Issue December 24, 1983
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
DM 200,000,000
8½% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1983/1991

Offering Price: 98 7/8 December maturity on December 15
Interest: December 16, 1991 & Oct.
Loyalty: Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank
Kaufmann

BEAR STEARNS

The underwriting agreement is available on request.

500,000 Shares of Common Stock

Texas American Bancshares Inc.

New Issue December 1983
All of these announcements

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

U.S. \$ 50,000,000 12% U.S. Dollar Bearer Bonds
U.S. \$ 50,000,000 12½% U.S. Dollar Bearer Bonds

Deutsche Bank
Daiwa Europa Ltd

These securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Japanese Yen 20,000,000
7 5/8% Yen Bonds of 1983, due November 25, 1993
(Fifth Issue)

Yamaichi Securities Company, Limited

All of these securities

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE



TAIYO KOBE FINANCE HONG KONG LTD.

U.S. \$

12% Guar

Payment of principal and Inte

THE TAIYO KOBE



ANAS. Azienda Nazionale Autonoma delle Strade

DM 150,000,000

8½% Bearer Bonds of 1984/1991
by virtue of Italian Law Direct and Unconditional Obligations of
Republic of Italy

Bayerische Vereinsbank

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



Inter-American Development Bank

New Issue / Dec

\$200,000,000

12½% Twenty-Five Year Bonds of 1983, due December 1, 1998

Salomon Brothers Inc

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation Lazard Frères & Co.

Atlantic Capital Corporation Basia Securities Corporation Bear, Stearns & Co. A.G. Becker

Blyth Eastman Paine Webber Daiwa Securities America Inc. Dillon, Read & Co.

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Drexel Burnham Lambert E.F. Hutton & Co.

The Nikko Securities Co. Nomura Securities International, Inc. Prudential-Bache Securities Corporation

L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin Shearson/American Express Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. UBS Securities Inc.

Wertheim

INDEX		TERMS	
S.R.	75,943,500	Guarantee Facility	
S	70,000,000	Guaranteed Floating notes due 1990	
DM	150,000,000	8½% bearer bonds of 1984/1991	
S	50,000,000	Common stock	
DM	50,000,000	7½% bearer bonds of 1983/1988	
S	50,000,000	Floating rate notes due 1990	
N.Y.	100,000,000	9½% bearer notes 1983 due 1988	
DM	250,000,000	1½% bearer bonds of 1984/1991	
S	100,000,000	12½% bearer bonds of 1983 due 1988	
DM	200,000,000	8½% bearer bonds of 1983 due 1988	
S	100,000,000	8½% floating rate notes due 1990	
ECU	50,000,000	8½% bonds of 1983 due 1988	
S	100,000,000	11½% bonds of 1983 due 1988	
DM	200,000,000	Floating rate extendable series due 1992	
S	100,000,000	Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1990	
DM	200,000,000	12½% guaranteed notes due 1990	
S	20,000,000,000	7½% bonds of 1984/1993	

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



SAUDI OGER LIMITED
Saudi Riyals 79,943,900

GUARANTEE FACILITY

IN CONNECTION WITH

CONSTRUCTION AND FURNISHING OF THE
GOVERNMENT RECEPTION CENTRE AT
HOLY MAKKAH — SAUDI ARABIA

ARRANGED AND MANAGED BY

These securities having been sold
this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



Rabobank Nederland

NLG 100,000,000

COÖPERATIEVE CENTRALE RAIFFEISEN-BOERENLEENBANK B.A.
9% Bearer Notes 1983 due 1988

COÖPERATIEVE CENTRALE RAIFFEISEN-BOERENLEENBANK B.A.

New Issue December 9, 1983

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK Luxembourg

DM 250,000,000
8% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1983/1991

Offering Price: 88 1/4%
Interest: 8% p.a., payable annually on December 1
Maturity: December 1, 1991
Loyalty: Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and München

Deutsche Bank Dresdner Bank

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

December 13, 1983

\$250,000,000

Hydro-Québec

Series FL Debentures

NEW ISSUE These notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$50,000,000



Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Aktiengesellschaft Vienna

Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due 1996

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

London & Continental Bank

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Bank of Tokyo Intern.

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Credit Counc.

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Kidder, Peabody Intern.

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

The National Commercial Bank

Wood Gundy Limited

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

December 25, 1983

\$300,000,000

The Chase Manhattan

Floating Rate Extendable Notes

Interest on the Floating Rate Extendable Notes Due 1992 is February 28, May 28, August 28 and November 28 in each year from 1984, 1984. The interest rate on the Notes will be subject to a calendar day following each auction of 91-day Treasury bills at 1986, will be equal to 55 basis points above the yield on the previous auction of 91-day Treasury bills at 1986. The principal amount of the Notes will be repaid on November 28, 1992 and will be repaid on November 28, 1986 and November 28, 1989 at the option of the holder of the principal amount together with interest accrued to the date of repayment.

Prudential-Bache Securities Corporation

The First Boston Corporation

Bear, Stearns & Co.

E.F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Shearson/American Express Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Wortham

NEW ISSUE

THE SEIYU, LTD. (Kotobuki Kotsu Sei)

SEIYU

U.S. \$50,000,000
Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1988

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by

THE DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK, LIMITED

Issue Price 100 per cent.

Nomura International Limited

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.
The Notes were offered and sold outside of the United States of America.

U.S. \$125,000,000

Sears Overseas Finance N.V.

In wholly owned subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck and Co.

11½% Guaranteed Notes due November 30, 1988

Unconditionally Guaranteed by

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas Ltd.

November 1983

EUROFIMA

(European Company for Financing of Railway Rolling Stock, Basle)

DM 50,000,000

7½% Bearer Bonds of 1983/1988

— Private Placement —

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

NYSE Most Actives									
ATT	1.40	2.40	2.00	105	1814	18%	V+	105	1814
AT&T	1.714	2.30	2.00	42	42	42%	V+	42	42
Texaco	17.012	45.00	42.00	100	100	100%	V+	100	100
Sears	13.724	18.50	17.00	185	185	185%	V+	185	185
Tony	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	10	10%	V+	10	10
Sever	8.820	4.00	3.75	450	450	450%	V+	450	450
Chrysler	22.221	22.50	22.00	200	200	200%	V+	200	200
IBM	22.221	22.50	22.00	125	125	125%	V+	125	125
Amoco	26.261	26.50	26.00	300	300	300%	V+	300	300
Sears	7.628	7.60	7.50	350	350	350%	V+	350	350
Philip	1.148	1.20	1.15	75	75	75%	V+	75	75

Dow Jones Averages									
Indus	125.02	1284.12	1262.25	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Trans.	125.23	1243.12	1232.25	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Util. Comp.	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Adv.	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Div.	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Uncons.	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Total Issues	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
New Lows	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16

NYSE Index									
Open	High	Low	Class	Clas	Close	Change	Time	Prev.	Today
12/20/83	1284.12	1262.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/21/83	1277.12	1255.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/22/83	1277.12	1252.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/23/83	1277.12	1252.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/24/83	1277.12	1252.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/25/83	1277.12	1252.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/26/83	1277.12	1252.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/27/83	1277.12	1252.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/28/83	1277.12	1252.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/29/83	1277.12	1252.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/30/83	1277.12	1252.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305
12/31/83	1277.12	1252.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16%	2 p.m.	305	305

NYSE Diaries

NYSE Diaries									
Adv.	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Div.	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Uncons.	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Total Issues	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
New Lows	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Val. at 1 p.m.	7,678,300								
Prev. 3 p.m.	7,620,000								
Prev. Consolidated Close	7,620,000								
Tables include the nonwidows prices Up to the closing on Wall Street!									

Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing

AMEX Diaries									
Adv.	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Div.	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Uncons.	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
Total Issues	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16
New Lows	209.28	213.35	205.19	1.16	1.16	1.16%	V+	1.16	1.16

NASDAQ Index									
Close	Month	Year	YTD	Avg.	Today	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
262.42	221.42	222.25	24.82	24.82	24.82	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40
253.48	220.48	221.25	24.82	24.82	24.82	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40
251.24	220.24	221.00	24.82	24.82	24.82	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40
250.24	220.24	221.00	24.82	24.82	24.82	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40
249.24	220.24	221.00	24.82	24.82	24.82	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40
248.24	220.24	221.00	24.82	24.82	24.82	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40
247.24	220.24	221.00	24.82	24.82	24.82	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40
246.24	220.24	221.00	24.82	24.82	24.82	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40
245.24	220.24	221.00	24.82	24.82	24.82	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40	+1.40

AMEX Stock Index									
</tbl



WEEK Stock Index
Previous Day: 227.00 Close: 227.34 Total Change: +0.34
+0.15% (12.12.83)

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS 11 January 1984

The \$100 asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on latest available figures. (RT) - (Retail); (W) - weekly; (M) - bi-monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (Y) - annually.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. SA.
(T) Al-Mal Trust \$ 16.42

BANKE JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.
(T) Baerhold \$ 27.00

(M) Baer \$ 27.00

(M) Baer Stock \$ 14.17

BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG. PB 120 Bern
(M) Bank Von Ernst \$ 1.52

BOOKS

BERNARD BARUCH: The Adventures of a Wall Street Legend
By James Grant. 376 pp. \$19.95.
Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

less until 6 or 7 in the evening, when he would go off to dinner, theater, or the opera. Baruch seems to have allowed himself more vacations, but for each man, even "leisure" time was devoted to the pursuit of the information and contacts which were at the heart of their work.

Baruch earned his seed millions very early in the 20th century, in the wave of mergers that consolidated control of the basic industries—steel, oil, rails, chemicals. He added more in the '20s by putting his bets on newsmen like autos and radio. Meanwhile, he was, in 1918, chairman of the War Industries Board that allocated contracts and priorities and further unified the economy in order to boost industrial output and defeat the Kaiser. Thus, he was a midwife of that modern American state where the government and the major corporations work together in various ways, acknowledged or not, to organize production.

Meyer came into the next, or post-World War II phase of growth. As head of Lazard Frères, he helped finance many of the great new enterprises of the booming 1950s and '60s. Especially conglomerates. A conglomerate is an economic anomaly. It does not, like old-fashioned mergers, unite companies making the same product or parts of the same product. Instead it links firms of widely differing specialties—airlines and supermarkets, insurance brokers and smelters, publishers and oil refiners—and thereby, in theory, spreads risk, achieves management efficiency, and attracts more expansion capital.

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SPORTS

Higueras, Kriek Win

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — José Higueras of Spain and Johan Kriek won hard-hitting opening-round victories Tuesday night in the Masters tennis tournament. Higueras downed José Luis Clerc of Argentina, 6-2, 6-3, after Kriek ousted Jim Arias, 7-6, 6-4.

The tournament's top four seeds — Mats Wilander of Sweden, Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, John

MASTERS TENNIS

McNamee and Jimmy Connors — received first-round byes.

Wednesday's completion of the first round was to pit Yannick Noah of France against Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia and Ecuadorian Andres Gomez against Elliot Teitelztein.

Both Higueras, who finished seventh in the 1983 grand prix point race, and Clerc, who was ninth, are clay-court specialists with pounding groundstrokes on both sides. Before Tuesday's meetings, they had split their eight career meetings.

Kriek-Arias featured two hard-hitting baseliners, although Kriek, a native of South Africa who is now an American citizen, ventured to the net occasionally.

In running his career record against Arias to 2-0, Kriek began the match by breaking his 19-year-old opponent. Arias leveled with a fourth-game break but Kriek broke right back. Serving for the set in the ninth game, Kriek found Arias' hard, well-placed groundstrokes too tough; Arias broke at 15, and the two then fought their way to a tie breaker.

After Arias took a 2-1 advantage, Kriek ripped off the next four points for a 5-2 lead. Five points later, he had the tie breaker in hand, losing his own service in the third game.

Kriek dropped only three points as he broke Arias to begin the second set and then held for a 3-0 lead. Arias broke back in the eighth game, at 30, but Kriek, forcing the play by coming to the net, broke right back. He won the match by serving a love game.

In the sixth game — the only time in the set he held serve — Clerc appeared to serve an ace or

two, but it was a speculator, playing

out of money — for the conglomeration Meyer through his venture's chief in real estate, or the

of Giovanni Agnelli of Fiat, Charles Englander, et al.

Arius and Holiday Inn, or as

prided himself on being a

to be considered a vice

outraged when the govern-

helping to circumvent him

IRS in a deal that left Ford Insurance. But all

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